### Amnsements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-"Faust."

ABBET'S PARK THEATRE-2 and 8 30-" Divorcons."

BJOU OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-Hermann.

BOOTH'S THEATRE-2 and 8-" Ticket-of-Leave-Man."

DALY'S THEATRE-2 and 8-" Odette."

HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2 and 8-" A

Chichrated Case." HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-" White Siave."

HATERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-"Black Crook."

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS-2 and 8.

STANDARD THEATRE-2 15 and 8 15-" Claude Duval."

THALIA THEATRE-2-" Einen Yuxwiller sich machen."

S-"ThA Morry War."

THALIA THEATRE-2-"E THEATRE COMIQUE—" Squatter Sovereignty."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8—" The Lights o' Lon-WALLACK'S THEATRE-1 30 and 7 45-" Youth."

BUNNELL'S MUSEUM.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2 and 8—Circus,
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—Exhibition.
STEINWAY HALL—Concert.
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"ALDERNEY BRAND" Buy always EASTER EGGS AND NOVELTIES.
Il has the largest and best assortment of Easter Noveltles in the city, and is selling them at very Bramian Novelties in the City, and 18 ggs and Novelties in the City, and 18 ggs and Novelties in the City, and 18 ggs and 203 6th ave.

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# New-York Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Serious outbreaks against the Jews are feared in Kieff and Warsaw. ==== The Republique Française yesterday contained a violent attack upon the French Ministry. = A band of insurgents in Northern Africa has been routed by the French troops. === Catalonian workmen have denounced free trade. === It is probable that the Crivoscian insurgents will be pardoned.

Congress.-The Senate was not in session yesterday. == In the House the debate on the Tariff Commission bill was continued; a bill was passed relieving certain soldiers of the Union of the charge of desertion; a resolution was passed directing that an examination be made into alleged abuses in the adjudication of claims in certain offices of the War Department.

Domestic.-Colonel Jackson Wharton, United States Marshal for Louisiana, died suddenly in of Michigan, the employes in the glass New-Orleans yesterday. ==== Twelve person were | manufactories in New-Jersey, the bricklayers much property was destroyed by storms in the West. === The Democrats nominated a State ticket in Oregon, - St. Francis Xavier's Church in Cincinnati was destroyed by fire. The Conference of Methodist preachers was continued at Sing Sing. - A passenger on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway was robbed of \$100,000 in mining stocks. = Adam M. Dundor, ex-County Treasurer, of Reading. Penu., is a defaulter. - General William L Burt, president of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad, was stricken with paralysis at

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Ex-City Treasurer Winans, of Newark, N. J., was arrested yesterday on a charge of forgery, - The Coroner's jury in the case of Marie Menzen censured the railroad company. ==== The management of the Globe Life Insurance Company, under Receiver Fish, was investigated. Good Friday was observed in many churches. ...... Starr H. Ambler was arrested on Thursday for embezzling the funds of the College of Pharmacy. = A Senate sub-committee heard testimony yesterday in regard to under-

ground telegraphy.
THE WEATHER. TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair or clear weather, with slight changes in temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 58°; lowest, 41°; average, 4978°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

Another move has been made in Newark to bring dishonesty to justice, and the ex-Treasnrer of the city is under arrest on a charge of forgery. It looks as if some of the recent grand juries had struggled in vain not to get anybody into trouble.

It is believed by the friends of the measure that the Tariff Commission bill will pass the House by a large majority by the last of next week. It is admitted, however, that to do this many members must be prevented from delivering their speeches. The discussion has been purchase freely. Having hoped that the decline long, and much of it has been duil. Mr. Haskell, of Kansas, therefore, may congratulate himself upon having delivered a forcible speech yesterday, since he was able to keep many members in the House to listen to it, although there was a circus in town.

The woes of the policy-holders in a ruined life insurance company are so generally attributed in bulk to the unworthiness of the receiver that when something is discovered which has not been his fault it is worthy of note. It appeared at the Assembly investigation yesterday that certain property owned by broken Mutual Globe Life was appraised at high figures, but sold for a low price. The receiver did not want to pay the appraiser \$2,500 for work which he considered worthless, but found out that he could not help himself. The law did not allow him to decide. The statute ought to be changed, but this time not on account of the receiver's honesty or dishonesty.

Mr. Speaker Patterson yesterday took pains to explain his vote of the day before, on the Railroad Commission bill, which so incensed his "regular" Democratic brethren. It seems to have been regarded as singularly unsuc- increase is temporary, and due to disasters of

cessful-an explanation that failed to explain. Accordingly on Monday Mr. Patterson may be expected to make another attempt to retrieve his political fortunes by explaining his explanation. Tuesday may find him explaining his explanation of his explanation, and so on during the week. We are afraid that if the Speaker is not careful he will hopelessly deadlock his political career. It was only the other day that he moved to strike the names of the Tammany Assemblymen from the caucus roll of the "regular" Democratic members. Let him look to it that his own name is not similarly treated by the regulars.

The need of a careful revision of most of the laws touching immigration to this country is emphasized by the difficulties which the Health Officer of the Port has to contend with when he tries to carry out the provisions of the statutes, and especially the recent regulations of the National Board of Health. The rules of this body seem to be carelessly constructed. One regulation orders that every sailing master who comes from an infected port without a clean bill of health from our Consul there shall be fined. How can the Health Officer know every time whether or not an infectious disease prevails at a certain port? Another rule provides that all persons arriving here and not sufficiently protected from smallpox shall be detained at Quarantine until they have been vaccinated or have passed the period of incubation since the last exposure. Where is the money to come from to pay the expenses of this detention? Speedy action by Congress in this matter is called for.

A coroner's jury, after investigating the painful accident on the elevated road by which a little girl lost her life recently, has found that it was due to the negligence of the middle brakeman. He gave the signal for the train to start before he had shut the gates and while the passengers were boarding the train. This is partly the public's fault, and in the verdict we are glad to see that the public comes in for blame. The pushing and the determination to get on the trains are carried to such an extent that they are almost criminal, and the wonder is that more accidents do not occur. Yet the space between the platforms is about the only place into which anybody can fall, and apparently it must exist to allow the trains to round the sharp curves; panies have not contrived some device by which, when the platform gates are open, this space will be shut off. It was said in behalf of the company yesterday that since its lines were opened only eight lives had been lost, although \$5,000,000 persons have been carried. The Union Ferry Company has five passenger since it began running its boats.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Strikes are increasing daily in number and importance. A few months ago the relations of labor and capital were almost entirely undisturbed throughout the country. Working people were everywhere more fully employed than ever before, and were receiving wages which, up to that time, were generally satisfactory. Now the condition of industry is on the whole less favorable, the employers, as a rule, being able to secure less profits, and therefore being less able to pay good wages; and yet a considerable proportion of the strikes which are now reported daily originate in demands by the working people for higher wages. It is true, there are notable exceptions. The difficulty in the Harmony Mills, at Cohoes, which may affect 5,000 workers, arises directly from a posted notice of a reduction of 10 per cent in wages, though the employes claim that the movement was designed to head off a demand for an increase, which they have been discussing for some time. In the Lawrence mills, a reduction was proposed by the employers. But the lumbermen Cleveland, all desire, in one form or another, better remuneration for their services. The great strike of coal-miners in the Cumberland region, the strike of 3,000 marble-cutters here, that of the carpenters and joiners, iron-moulders, coopers and coach-painters, all originated in demands for higher wages. Many other controversies exist, too numerous for mention, which have not yet reached the form of refusal to work, but may at any time, and other strikes of minor importance are now in pro-When so many diverse interests are dis-

turbed at the same time, though it is not possible to discuss the merits of each case in detail, it is certain that there must be some common cause of trouble. If this cause can be discovered, an understanding of it may be useful to employers or employed, or to both. For every strike is a waste. Both parties always suffer, but in times like these the laborers are apt to suffer most. For the state of business is such that in most of the leading trades some suspension of production would be advantageous to those who have large stocks on hand. The partial failure of crops last year and the decrease of railroad building have materially diminished the ability of large numbers of people to consume the products of others. The farmers, for example, upon whose labor half the consumers of the country directly depend for support, have less to sell than they had at this time last year. They raised less wheat, corn, cotton, cattle, hogs, fruit, milk, butter and vegetables-less in value by several hundred millions. Hence they have less to sell, and must perforce buy less for themselves and their families. Thus the drouth of last summer comes home to the manufacturers, who are able to sell less of their products than they sold when all classes were thriving and willing to in consumption would soon cease, and having accumulated large stocks of goods in many cases, they are the less inclined in such cases to prevent a temporary suspension of work. In some instances, indeed, it is thought by the laborers that steps have been purposely taken by the employers to bring about a strike and suspension.

But a far more common cause, it is probable, is the pressure which an advance in prices has brought to bear upon those who live by wages. This advance, though mainly caused by the partial failure of crops, has been greatly increased in its effect upon retail prices by speculation in products. Undoubtedly this has materially enhanced the cost of living, for laborers as for everybody else, and probably even more for those who are obliged to purchase small quantities at a time, or to board, than for those who buy at wholesale. Even the wholesale prices at New-York, however, have advanced nearly 12 per cent on the average during the past year.

Practically the wages of labor have been temporarily reduced by this increase in the cost of the necessaries of life. But the working men would be wise to remember that the

which they have not hitherto scriously felt the consequences. Good crops, in all probability, will cause prices to tumble again within a few weeks or months. It is worth the while of the workmen to consider whether the losses of a strike may not better be avoided by enduring some inconvenience for a time.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

Dean Swift once had a servant who, he used to boast, was "good at drawing inferences." Assuming that the Republican leaders at Washington and elsewhere throughout the country are also good at that kind of drawing, we de sire to direct their attention to the result of the elections just held at sundry leading points in the West. The Democrats have carried Cincinnati. The Democrats have carried Cleveland. The Democrats have carried Columbus. The Democrats have carried Toledo. The Democrats have carried Dayton. The Democrats have carried Chicago. The Democrats have carried Milwaukee. The Democrats have carried Indianapolis. The Democrats have carried Dubuque. The Democrats have carried Minneapolis. Cincinnati and Columbus figure. in ordinary political calculations, as Republican strongholds. Cleveland elected a Republican Mayor last spring, and gave him 3,000 majority. The present Council in Chicago is Republican, but the Democratic majority in the city this spring is about 3,500. In Dubuque, for the first time in twenty years, the Democrats elected every Alderman that was voted for. In Milwaukee, as strong and popular a Republican as ex-Governor Ludington was defeated in his canvass for Mayor.

This is not an agreeable showing. We would much prefer not to print it or to submit the facts without comment. But faithful are the wounds of a friend. Because we so strenuously desire Republican success, West, East and all over, we have chosen to present this bad news thus prominently to the end that the lesson of defeat, whatever it may be, may be improved by those who are called upon to shape the destiny of the party. We are well aware that the success of the Democrats in Ohio is due, in a degree, to the introduction into the canvass of the Pond liquor bill issue. We also realize that purely local and sporadic causes turned the scales at some other points. But after giving tull force to all such explanations, the fact remains that the Republicans at the West, usually so energetic, have shown that but we have often wondered why the com- they have become listless, apathetic, disinclined to do their best to win. How is this lukewarmness, this half-heartedness, to be accounted for? We put the question to President Arthur as the official head of our party, and to his chief comsellors, and to our Republican Senators and Representatives at the National Capital, and to all other leading Republicans. Gentleferries, and, we believe, has never lost a men, if you are good at drawing inferences, what is the inference you draw from these spring elections at the West? Do they not suggest that the present party leadership lacks wisdom? Do they not hint at disapproval or the current Republican policy? Do they not invite all those occupying positions of influence in our political organization to inquire whether the Government is being administered to-day as those who elected Garfield and Arthur intended and expected that it would be administered?

The Congressional contests are just ahead. It is not so very long to 1884. If the rule of the Republican party is to be continued in Congress and in the White House, the Republican masses must be fired with the old enthusiasm, filled with the old devotion. When they are all in earnest and all united, they are invincible. To-day they are not in earnest, are not united. To discover the causes of this untoward state of things, and when found resolutely to apply the remedy, are duties which we commend to those upon whom they devolve-to the men to whose keeping the honor and wellbeing of the party have been specially com-

POINTS ABOUT THE CHINESE BILL. The time is opportune for a calm and rakilled, many others were injured, and in Philadelphia, the locomotive-builders at tional discussion of the Chinese immigration Granville. Day after day the Democratic press road hands at Toronto, and the ship-calkers at had their say, and the sober second thought of the people is making itself felt now. Only the Democrats are disposed to make political capital out of the discussion, and they are likely to fail as usual. The question is one of farreaching importance, and should be discussed in a spirit of patriotism and candor. The general sentiment of the country, as indicated by the newspapers this side of the Pacific Coast, sustains the President in his view that twenty years is too long a period of prohibition. Senator Miller has shown good judgment in acquiescing in the public verdict so far as to reintroduce his bill with the period reduced to ten years. With no other purpose than to prompt such a free and unprejudiced discussion of the whole subject as may make the bill, if it is to become a law, less objectionable, we submit a few points for consideration:

First.—Is not the period of ten years too long? Would it not be wise to try even a shorter period first? If the bill works satisfactorily there would be no trouble in extending the period as often as necessary. The scheme is untried, and even California is not certain that she will be willing to have the suspension continged. Why not make the period seven years? That would carry the question over the next two Presidential elections, and bring it up for discussion in the year following a campaign, when it could be sure of calmer treatment than just before a campaign. Seven years is certainly long enough to give the experiment a fair trial.

Second .- Do not the provisions of the bill need some amendment? As it stands any master of any vessel, of whatever nationality, who shall knowingly on such vessel bring within the jurisdiction of the United States, and permit to be landed, any Chinese laborer, from any foreign port or place, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of "not more than \$500 for each and every such 'Chinese laborer, and may be also imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year." Suppose a British ship were to come from a British port to America, carrying passengers, and our authorities were to determine that they were Chinamen; that the officers of the vessel were to refuse to pay the penalty, and we were to confiscate the vessel and imprison its officers; would not that be a rather uncomfortable business to settle with Great Britain 7 The problem would be the same with a vessel from any other foreign country which should get into similar complications. Furthermore, how is a skipper to know who her a Chinaman is a subject of China, or Great Britain, or any other country, from which he may ship to America ?

Third .- Can we afford, from the point of view of good policy alone, to affront the whole Chinese Empire? On this point a quotation from a private letter which lies before us, written by one of the most prominent citizens of California, is of interest. He says: "The Chinese people are supposed to number "about four hundred millions, and in many re-"spects they are very highly civilized. They are "the least aggressive of all the nations of the

"earth. They have a wonderful adaptability and " capacity for availing themselves of and utiliz-"ing all arts. It seems to me, therefore, that "at no very distant day their knowledge of "the arts and sciences will be supplemented "by that of Europe, when they will probably become, in my judgment, the most important "commercial people, as sellers and buyers, of 'any nationality in the world; and yet this is the nationality that we have selected, from "all the nations of the earth, to exclude and "to insuit. Fortunate we shall be if the pas-'sage of this bill does not prove the cause of

'long and great regret." This letter was written before the bill was vetoed, but its observations apply with scarcely diminished force to the modified bill now before the Senate. There is clearly no wisdom in making the bill unnecessarily offensive to China. By using a little prudence and moderation we can undoubtedly accomplish all we need for our own welfare at home, and at the same time avoid the mistake of needlessly damaging our commercial relations abroad.

JEFFERSON, JACKSON AND PAT.

Order is coming out of chaos in the Democratic ranks. The party is pulling itself together and getting into line for the fray. For a long time it had no leaders and no issues, but it is collecting both now. This gradual transformation has been brought about by the skilful hand of some experienced leader, and our observation leads us to suspect that Mr. Tilden's is the hand at the helm. The change began with the Jackson banquet in Chicago, and was continued by the Jefferson banquet in New-Haven and the Irish mass-meeting in New-York. The Jackson and Jefferson banquets were remarkable for several developments which have received merited notice in THE TRIBUNE, but their chief object appears now to have been to give Mr. Tilden an opportunity to write a letter telling all he knows about the two illustrious but somewhat dead statesmen. He did this with great unction and with so much eloquence that the Democratic party have been sitting around the letters and holding up their hands in admiration ever since. This was a very skilful managuvre. It put Mr. Tilden in a kind of godlike trio with Jefferson and Jackson, as the only great and statesmanlike Democrats. As two of them were dead, it followed by natural deduction that Tilden was the only possible Democratic leader. It is notable that during a long and somewhat verbose career, Mr. Tilden has never wasted any eulogies upon living Democratic statesmen. He obviously prefers dead men for rivals. But it is manifestly impossible to run for the

Presidency on Jefferson and Jackson alone. It could give the cam paign too much of a funeral procession aspect. A living issue of some kind must be had, and as it could not safely be had in this country, where the Democratic party has been on the wrong side of every public question for twenty-five years, it was necessary to go abroad for it. An excited orator at the Butler demonstration on Washington's Birthday, in Boston, r emarked that there were American citizens rotting in British dungeons," and declared it to be the purpose of the Democratic party to get them out. Mr. Tilden has cribbed this issue from General Butler, and comes to the front nobly as a champion of Pat. He wrote a beautiful letter on the subject to the Irish massmeeting on Monday night, and from the zeal with which the Democratic press has followed his lead, we take it that the party has adopted Pat as its living issue. As usual, they take the wrong side of the question. If they sided with the better class of Irish in this country and elsewhere, in favor of a manly and legitimate struggle for the freedom of Ireland and against all efforts to secure treedom by murder and outrage, there could be no objection to their course. But their zeal for Irish votes carries them far beyond that. They join their forces with the dynamite operators, and with them denounce as a "sycophant" one of the most eminent, patriotic and highly honored of Americans, whose offence is that he has allowed spectacle of American newspapers traducing and slandering one of the most accomplished

of living Americans simply to gain Irish votes. It is this conduct which makes Pat the one living Democratic issue. By Pat we mean the Irishman who roars "No Rent," and threatens to by London in ashes if he is forced to pay it. There is a certain fitness in the Democratic party adopting Pat and his issue. We cannot see why the "No Hent" cry should not be started here with as much reason as it is continued in Ireland. American tenants have nothing like the privileges offered lrish tenants by the Land Act. We have no doubt that if Pat were to say to the Democratic party, "Take up the No Rent issue here or you can't have our votes," the party would at once adopt it. Even Mayor Grace, who is something of a landlord himself, might possibly enjoy presiding at a meeting to start the movement. It is a good Democratic issue. Its spirit is entirely Democratic. It is communistic, of course, but so was the Greenback craze. The Greenbackers simply wished to escape paying their just debts. The "No Rent" advocates have a similar wish. The Democratic party accepted the Greenback issue, formed open alliances with its advocates, and did their best to force their policy upon the country and put an ineffaceable stain upon the public credit. It would be entirely consistent, therefore, for the Democrats to adopt Pat and his quarrel. They could thereby round out and complete their platform, and enter the campaign with some such stirring mottoes as these upon their banner: "Down with Protection, and down with wages!" "Down with the National Banks, and up with a panic !" " Free Whiskey, Free Trade and No Rent." "Hurrah for Jefferson and Jackson!" "Harrah for Ould Ireland!" would give us inexpressible pleasure to see Mr. Tilden marching to the fray under that ensign.

Mr. Tilden's late fervent eulogiums upon himself -thinly disguised as letters to Jefferson dinnersrecall the twenty-nine carat compliment which Mr. Tigg once paid to Chevy Slyme. Mr. Slyme said to Tigg: "I'm not a man of common capacity or accomplishments, I think; am I or am I not ?" thus invited to give his candid opinton of his friend, Mr. Tigg replied: "You are the American aloe of the human race, my dear Chev, which only blossoms once in a hundred years." Chevy Slyme has passed away, but ever and anon Tilden says to himself: "I'm not an ordinary statesman or political wire-puller or bar'l-dispenser, I think; tell me, my inmost soul, how is it." And being thus addressed his inmost soul, playing the role of Tigg, repliessee his recent letters-" Samuel, you are the American also of the human race, which only blossoms once in a hundred years." The great American aloe -pot Slyme, but Tilden-hopes to blossom in 1884.

It is understood that at a special meeting of the Democratic National Committee shortly to be held in the SandiLots at San Francisco the following resolutions will be unanimously adopted mid raptur-

ous applause:

Resolved, That if the Democratic party is to stay the Chimaman must go.

Resolved, That when we have asserted in our platforms, as we have so frequently, that we welcomed all men of all climes to America's great opportunities we did not mean all. We always made a distinct mental resorvation in favor of any foreigners whose exclusion from our shores might furnish us with more or less party capital.

Resolved, That believing we can make votes by setting

our faces like flint against the Chinese, we accordingly set our faces like flint against them.

Resolved. That in taking this position, we are not treating the Chinese any worse than we treated the black men of our own beloved country before 1860.

Resolved. That if we could by so doing be sure of electing our ticket in 1884, we would advocate the creetion of a picket-fence forty feet high around treland, with a sentinel perched on every picket to shoot down any and all natives who attempted to broak through and emigrate.

ate.

Resolved, That that is the sort of party that we are rabstruct beliefs do not at all affect our actions; our convictions" are one thing, and we have plenty of em, but we never allow our convictions to interfece

them, but we hever anyw on with practical pipe-laying.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That in Denis Kearney we recognize a statesman of the antique mondi, and that we will lend where he will follow or follow where he will lead in a where he will follow or follow where he will lead in a where he will resolve against the Chinaman. where he will follow or follow where he will lead in a eminatin against the Chinaman.

Kesotred, That a copy of these resolutions be circulated on the Pacific coast, coupled with an earnest request that those who read them will vote early and often for the Democratic ticketin 1884.

"Me Too" ought to rush down to Washington. Something has gone wrong there, which only his tactics can cure. The President has wickedly appointed a Collector of the Port over the heads and against the recommendation of both the Senators. Ought not the Senators to resign, and should not war be declared forthwith against the President who can commit such an outrage f-But perhaps we are too fast. The Senators are only representatives of the majority, and the President who has dured to go against their joint recommendation is one of the 306. That changes the situation. On the whole perhaps "Me Too" will not think it needful to urge on the Massachusetts Senators the duty of following his example and resigning. He will be right. One such goose is nough for a generation.

Connoisseurs say that the letter which Mr. Tilden has prepared to be read at the Democratic reunion, which is to take place on the anniversary of the appearance of THE TRIBUNE key to his ciphers, in wend beauty, loftiness of tone and frequency of occurrence of the word Reform, will eclipse anything in the epistolary line that has ever come from

Cassins M. Clay out for Tilden. Well. well. How the ancient time comes back." Perhaps William M. Marcy would favor the public with his

## PERSONAL.

Generals P. A. Roddy, R. H. Stevenson and C. A. Whittier will sail for Europe to-day on the White star steamship Baltic. William H. Inman, wife and amily will sail on the Inman steamship City of Ber-ia. Professor Samuel Nickles is a passenger on the teamship Neckar, which will sail for Bremen.

Ma lame Autran, widow of the author of " Poems e la Mer," died recently leaving a will of a strikingly impartial instarc. It orders that her heart shall be placed in the tomb of her second husband in France, but her body in her first husband's tomb

Sir Sidney Waterlow has given his new Californian bride a handsome marriage portion and a beautiful ountry seat in Kent. It is mentioned by the San Francisco papers that Sir Sidney owns two "pul-atial" residences in London and an "ciegant" cot-Mr. Partridge, the newly appointed Minister to

Peru, has been for many years a widower and is now childless, his two daughters having died not long ago. He is fifty-four years old and was gradu-nied at Harvard. He has traveiled much abroad and has some literary tastes. Dr. Holmes is growing younger with every year.

Shrewdness dwells in every wrinkle of his Yankee face, and merriment sparkles in the clear and henest eyes. He is, if possible, wittier than ever, and is tavish in his fun. His daily life is full of hard work carefully performed, but he nevertheless finds carefully performed, but h time for many dinner-parties,

Colonel Higgleson is at present enjoying in quiet his home life with Mrs. Higginson and his young laughter, Margaret. In trying to succor, the other day, a horse that had fallen in the street he received a painful but not dangerous injury, the horse kick-ing him in the left leg. He is obliged in conse-quence to submit to inaction and good nursing.

The Prince of Wales's eldest son has finished his senfaring tife and will enter the Military Academy at Woolwich in the autumn. He is an erect and handsome lad with a face which has not yet put on the heavy outlines of Hanover. His brother George is to be the sailor of the family. Their three sisters are not particularly pretty children, but they have the pleasant manners which distinguish their

M. de Struve, the new Russian Minister, is a handsome man of fifty years, tall, dignified, and stalwart, with gray whiskers and moustache. He himself to be on friendly terms with Lord likes this country and has expressed his pleasure at being transferred to Washington. He will, howithe take a leave of absence and has brought to America to be isit Europe. He has brought to America to be incated a little Japanese, the seven-year-old sor the famous General Saigo. Madame de Straye ecompanies her husband.

General Gerdon, of Georgie, was one of Genera, see's most trusted officers, and to him, it is said was due Lee's final decision at Appomatrox. Grant had demanded Lee's surrender and Lee had refused; another day had passed; Lee sent word to Gordon to know whether anything more could be done with a bandful of men, Gordon confronted an im-penetrable burner of steel; "It's hopeless," was Gordon's roply. When Lee heard Gordon's epinion he drooped his head and said, "Then we have done all that can be done," and consented to surrepder.

NIAGARA FALLS, April 7.-The Marquis of Lorne and his suite are spending a few days at the Falls. On Monday they will go to Montreal and will probably visit Quebec before returning to the capital.

# GENERAL NOTES.

Merchants who trade with Mexico will be and to hear that Mr. Warner P. Sutton, United States onsul at Matamoras, has prepared and forwarded to he State Department an accurate and conveniently aranged translation of the Mexican tariff laws and rates dely, with the forms in which all Mexican customcase papers must be made out. This is likely to be one the most useful of the series of Consular Reports prothe most useful of the ser

The Parisian Deputy, M. Talandier, has proposed a novel scheme for compalsory life insurance. His plan provides that every Commune shall insure the life of every new-born child within its jurisdicon for 1,500 francs. Of this sum 1,000 francs are s be paid to the insured women at the age of twenty-one and to the insured men at the age of twenty three, the remaining 500 frames to be expended partly for the bene-it of the Commune and partly in premiums.

It has long been known that Americans who would keep themselves informed of what is not going on in their own country must read the French papers. The inner consciousness of Paris journalists in particular is wonderfully expert in evolving interesting facts reating to the political and social life of the United States Just now Americans who have not happened to notice an announcement of the circumstance in their own papers may be intorested to learn that a deputation of more than three hundred citizens of the great Republic, accompanies by forty musicians, an array of banners and tweive Indians in war paint and feathers, is to visit Paris on the occasion of the National Fete on July 14.

A singular incident lately occurred in a London witness-box during the hearing of a case in which a Paysee gentleman was called upon to give evidence. He objected to be sworn either on the Old or New Testament, and not being a Mahometan, he could not be sworn on the Koran; but he produced from his breast a "sacred relic," and said that by making a declaration and holding the "charm" in his hand, and not concealing it, the ac would be binding on his conscience. The Commissioner thought that under the peculiar circumstances he would be justified in taking the witness's declaration, if at the same time he held the "charm" unconcealed in his hand, and declared that he would consider the act sufficlently binding upon him to bear true testimony in the matter at issue. It is said to be usual to swear Parsees holding the tail of a cow, which in India is regarded as a second sumal. sacred animal.

In launching the gigantic English turret-

ship appropriately named Colossus, on March 21, electricity was employed by means of an ingenious contriv-ance which connected the dog-shores with a large magnet; and in a similar manner the christening was performed. Simultaneously with the breaking of the nottle over the ship's nose a musical instrument inside an ornamented box was set at work, and "Rule Britan was the result. By this time the course was reported clear, and as the ship gave evidence of anxiety to leave the cradle it was deemed advisable, though ten minutes before time, to let her go. The pressure of the launching button was followed by a heavy thud. The weight had fallen, and the dog-shores had been knocked away. The ship moved instantly, and the huge mass of 4.420 tons—the heaviest ever launched from the Ports-mouth yard—glided gracefully down the inclined plane

into the harbor, amid the music of the bands and the or thu shactic cheers of the multitude.

#### POLITICAL NEWS.

Speaker Hodge, of the Ohio House, was so strongly opposed to the Pond itquor tax bill that he re-fused to affix his signature to it, and the measure was igned by the Speaker pro tem. Mr. Hodge now derives a good deal of comfort from the effect the bill is supposed to have had in causing the reverses to his party in the local elections in the State.

Senator Voorhees thinks that the success of the Democrats in the Indianapolis town election is a sure sign that they will carry the State this year by 5,000 majority and gain five or six Congressmen. On the con trary, Congressmen Calkins, Browns, Orth and Steele do not see in it any indication of Republican reverses this fall.

The opponents of prohibition in Topeka, Kan., succeeded in electing a City Council this week fa vorable to their views. This triumph at the capital of the State will give the anti-Prohibitionists renewed hope of defeating Governor St. John in the Republican State Convention, and of repealing the prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution.

The Pacific Coast is beginning to ask for protection for the products peculiar to it. The San rancisco Bulletin says there is no reason why the duty on champagne, figs and oranges should be any low han that on iron. It argues that "if there is to be any avision of the fariff, it should be on the principle of equal natice. The big States should no longer be allowed to eap most of the advantages."

Congressman Fisher, of the XVIIIth Pennwilly ania District, will, it is said, decline a renon on the ground of ill-health. The district is close, having given a Republican majority of only 717 in 1880. Mr. Fisher has also caused some dissatisfaction in the party by his course in relation to the delegates from Hunting-don County to the State Convention.

Unexpected opposition to the renomination of Governor Hawkins, of Tennessee, manifested itself at the convention of the Republicans to select delegates to the State Convention held in Memphis a few days ago His opponents secured control and appointed a delegation that is solid against him. They also passed resolutions that placed them on the same ground in respect to the State debt as the repudiating Democrats occupy. A large number of the Republicans withdrew from the meeting and beid a convention the next day, at which delegates favorable to Hawkins were chosen, and resolutions passed realf-ining the position of the Republican party on the debt question.

The dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Pennsylvania Republicans appears to be more of a revolt against the personal dictation and bossism of Senator 'ameron than of discontent with the party. Some of the Republican papers are very outspoken in their denunciation of the Senator. The Willesburre Record, which is known as Governor Hoyt's home newspaper, has printed some evere articles on the leadership of Cameron. It declares that he has none of the qualifications of a leader and has done nothing in the Senate to justify his election. The defeat of Congressman Hiscock for Speaker is haid at his door, and he is charged with causing through his blanders the dissensions that have brought the Republican party to the verge of defeat. All of which shows that the Sen-ator will meet with bifter opposition in his effort to maintain his supremacy.

THAT "PETTY THEFT" ACKNOWLEDGED

THE STOLEN DISPATCH, AND WHO STOLE IT. Some time ago we published a letter from he General Manager of the Western Union Telegraph ompany, about the theft of a dispatch from the Editor THE TRIBUSE to the Assistant Secretary of State, several Eckert said the guilt rested on one of the tele craphic employes, but that in trying to punish him, they and been stopped by finding no law in the District to over an offence which hearly everywhere else in the nion sends the criminal to the penitentiary.

In publishing this note we stated that the crime was ommitted either by J. A. Huichison, the operator who received the disputch, or by Jules Guthridge, the opera-tor in a branch office a few yards away, having a loop on the same wire. For a time the two operators had nothing to say. Then they appealed to The Heruld (which had published the stolen dispatch in a letter from a pretended "Friend of the late President,") to help hem out of the infamy. It tried, saying that it didn't know them in the matter and had heard them that it received this extraordinary letter anonymously and published it without the least idea in the world where it came from!

Naturally this "vindication" did not vindicate, and arther efforts were made, resulting in our receipt of the ollowing curious and interesting affidavit, from Mr. J.

A. Hutchison aimself:

County of Washington, District of Columbia;

Personally appeared before me, Nicholas Callan, a
Notary Public in and for said County and Disiriet, John A. Hutchison, who is personally well
known to me, and made oath that beyond the affidayit of a Mr. Byrne published in THE NEWYORK TRIBUINE of March 8, he can definitely recalnothing in regard to receiving or delivering a certain
telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Whitelaw Reid to the HonJohn Hay, published in The New-York Tribuxe of the date
mentioned charged said Hutcheon with stealing from
the wires and delivering to improper parties; mentioned charged said Hutcheson with stealing from the wires and delivering to improper parties; that he knows nothing whatever of the dispatch in question, and never saw it since it left his hancs and never heard mention made of it, as being in improper hands before the publication of the said dispath by The New-Tork Heraid; that on the day following the publication in The New-York Heraid he received at the hands of a mossenger at his place of business a letter from Mr. Juice Guthridge, of which the following is a copy, the original having been sent to Mr. Whitelaw Reid:

DEAR HUTCH.: I have just read a communication in DEAR HUTCH: I have just read a communication in to-day's New-York Herald which embodice, among other things, the dispatch sent by Whitelaw Reld, last spring to Colone: Hay, or Blahie, in Bickford's care, if want to say to you here that it uever came from me When I saw it I thought I would use if in a certain direction. Upon reflection however, I decided to drop it entirely. I was afterward told I could get "big money" for it from the Herald, but refused to sell it for two reasons. I didn't care to compromise you, and certainly should not have sold it without your permission, and, in the second place, I felt that I had everything to lose and relatively little to gain by antigonizing Whitelaw Reid and I in I had. felt that I am only in the law Reid and THE IRB-ogain by antagonizing Whitelaw Reid and THE IRB-NA. So much by way of introduction. Assuming that on knew nothing about The Herald article until now, my divice is to neknowledge nothing. In short you know nothing about it beyond the fact of being the communi-cation bot ween Reid and Bickford. Hastly, (Stened).

The affiant further states that this was the first intimation he had had that there was such a dispated in existence, or that it had passed through his hands; that, on his first opportunity thereafter, he went to the chief operator of the Westera Union Telegraph Company, Mr. Marcan, and told him that he had probably received the dispatch, but could not definitely recollect it; that if it was in his hands withing, he (Hutchison) desired to be so informed; that he took no further steps in the matter until some days afterward when Mr. Marcan called on him and stated that the message was; in p his, flutchison's, hand-writing; that investigation into the matter had been made by whom, he could not say, but he did say that he, Marcan, had hid notaing to do with it. Affiant further sintes that about this time Mr. George Gulliand called at the office where he. Hutchison, was employed, when conversation ensued of which he (Hutchison) took minutes in shorthand, and that the following is a transcript of the notes then made by him: "I understand you took that dispatch, but I don't believe you had anything to do with its leaking out, as I remember about that the Gutardige coming to me and saying, 'We have access to the American Union office; we can pick up pleaty of things.' In fact, he said he had piculy of things in his possession now, and said he would like to know how Conkling could be got at, but I refused, and I guess good deal of this leak is him. I asked Gifthand if he had ever seen the dispatch or knew of its existence. He said ho, but things transpired at that time which made him think Guthridge is the man that took it." Affiant further sates that from the time of this interview until the publication in The Transco of Marca 8 nothing further came to his knowledge in regard to the telegrain in question; that on the evening of the day The affiant further states that this was the first intime-

further states that from the time of this interview until
the publication in The Tribune of March 8
nothing further came to his knowledge in regard to the
telegram in question; that on the evening of the day
has mentioned Mr. Guthridge happened to come where
he was employed, when he (Hutchison) asked him what
he knew about said telegram, wherenpon Guteridge
wrote the following on the back of a telegraphic blank
and handed it to him.

"You know ndg. I know ndg, that's what I said to-day
when spoken to on subject; stack to it."

Hutchison further states that after he read this note
he returned it to Guthridge, who crumpled it up in his
hand and threw it on the floor; that Guthridge then said
to a bystanter that he knew nothing of the dispaten, and
if he did he wouldn't say so to him.

Alliant further states that beyond the several state
ments made to him by the parties named herein, the
notes received from Mr. Guthridge (the originals of
which have been sent to Mr. Whitelaw Reid), and the
adidavit before mentioned, of Mr. Byrne, he
has no definit a recollection of the dispatch in
question; that he has endeavored to secure a therough investigation into all the facts and has
earnestly appealed to General Thomas T. Eckert to
cause a scarching investigation to be made here by some
one designated by him, and that this affidavit is given to
ald in the investigation made agreeably with the affinit's
suggestion. (Signed)

N. Callan, Notary Public

We take great pleasure in publishing this for Mr.

Particulary in the state of the
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had in the investigation to be and the total subharch, A. D., 1882. (Signed)

N. Callan, Notary Public

We take great pleasure in publishing this for Mr.

Hutchison's vindication. It is our duty, however, to add that the affidavit does not give the full letter from

the interestingly uneasy Mr. Jules Guthridge. Theorie inal letter is before us, and we know it to be in Guth ridge's handwriting. There are two or three discrepancies between it and the copy given in the affidavit. Is the only one of much importance the original says, " When I got a copy of it," where Mr. Hutchison, inadvertently. no doubt, quotee it as reading, "When I saw it." But there is something much more significant. Between the last sentence and the one just preceding it as gives above, there is in the original an erasure of an entire sentence. Mr. Hutchison, in letters in our possession admits having made this erasure, but protests that cannot remember why he did it, or what the sentence was. We think we can help him. We have submitted the letter to experts, who, examining it severally, agreed